

# **CHAPTER 6**

## **PARKS, OPEN SPACE AND CULTURAL RESOURCES**

The quality of life in King County is directly linked to the quality of our region's environment, with its diverse landscapes reaching from Puget Sound to the Cascade Mountains, scenic beauty and the variety of cultural and recreational opportunities that enrich our lives. These vital natural and cultural resources contribute to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents and are integral to attracting employment and business activity.

The policies in this chapter focus on the county's role as a regional leader in acquiring and protecting its system of county-owned parks and other open spaces and in supporting cultural opportunities such as music, theater, ethnic heritage museums, literary activities, public art collections, urban historic districts and rural landmarks.

# I. Parks, Recreation and Open Space

The Growth Management Act (GMA) requires cities and counties to identify open space corridors within and between Urban Growth Areas, including lands useful for recreation, wildlife habitat, trails, and connection of critical areas. The county's designation of open space includes those lands that are part of the King County open space system as well as state parks and natural resource conservation areas and federal wilderness areas in unincorporated King County (see land use map). ~~((The GMA states that counties are the providers of regional services and local rural services, while cities are the appropriate providers of local urban services.))~~ The Growth Management Act states that counties are the providers of regional services and local rural services, while cities are the appropriate providers of local urban services. As the regional government, King County manages a regional open space system of parks, trails, natural or ecological areas and working resource lands. While the cities are the managers of local park, trails and open space lands in the Urban Growth Area, King County will continue to be the provider of local park, trails and open space lands in the Rural Area.

Population growth and associated development ~~((in recent years have))~~ continue to transform~~((ed))~~ the county's landscape as forested and open lands have been converted to urban uses resulting in the fragmentation of wildlife corridors, riparian habitat and the depletion of working resource lands and open vistas. The policies in this section provide guidance for the open space system of lands the county owns and manages to protect and restore the health of natural systems, provide recreational opportunities, shape community character, and help sustain agriculture and forestry economics. Additional benefits of the open space and trail systems include providing transportation alternatives as well as health benefits from ~~((participation in outdoor recreation))~~ physical activity and access to the outdoors for those who are "mobility disabled". Large forested parks and natural areas help maintain air quality~~(((-))~~), water quality and quantity, and helps mitigate the effects of climate change. Parks and green spaces also provide stress relief, rest and relaxation and contribute to improved mental health and well-being. The policies also reinforce the county's focus on linking components of the open space system with a ~~((focus))~~ emphasis on the regional trail system.

Regional active and multiuse parks serve a countywide population and provide high-quality, highly developed facilities to support multiple events, large group gatherings and special events. Passive parks

serve less formal, organized or intense activities. The Regional Trail System forms the backbone for county and other trails that reach broadly throughout the county from the north to south and east to west linking with trails of cities, other counties and the state. The Regional Trail System is also an essential part of King County's multimodal transportation system. Local rural park sites provide for active and passive recreation close to home. Local trails provide recreation, circulation within the local community and access to the regional trail system.

Natural areas and some parks contain undeveloped or un-developable acreage that remains in a natural or near natural state and supports habitat and other ecologically significant attributes. Natural areas provide ecological benefits, contribute to biodiversity, and appropriate access for solitude and the appreciation of the county's environmental resources. Together these sites enhance environmental and visual quality and meet regional and local rural recreation needs.

**P-101**                      **For the purposes of the King County open space system, "Regional Parks" shall mean sites and facilities that are large in size, have unique features or characteristics, significant ecological value and serve communities from many jurisdictions, and "local" shall mean sites and facilities that predominantly serve communities in the rural unincorporated area.**

## **A.     The Regional Open Space System of Parks, Trails, Natural Areas and Working Resource Lands**

The policies in this chapter provide the basis to develop a contiguous and functional open space system, connecting and including active and passive parks, trails, natural areas ~~((and working agricultural))~~ and forest resource lands. The components of this vital system contribute to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents. Other publicly-owned lands such as Farmland Preservation and Flood Hazard Management properties also contribute to the system and its environmental benefits. The Open Space System Map shows these publicly-owned open space lands and provides the basis for identifying the linkages necessary to strengthen the physical and functional connectivity of the county's open space system. The following policies reinforce the importance of the county's open space system, and guide planning and management of appropriate recreational opportunities that best meet regional and local rural needs, preserve ecologically significant resources and protect working resource lands.

Implementation of these policies is guided by the 2010 King County ((~~Park, Recreation and~~)) Open Space Plan((~~, adopted in 2004 (and subsequent updates).~~)): Parks, Trails and Natural Areas.

**P-102** King County shall be a regional leader in the provision of a regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas, working resource lands, and flood hazard management lands. The regional network of open spaces provides benefits to all county residents including: recreation facilities, conservation of natural and working resource lands, air and water quality, flood hazard management and related programs((,)) and services. Preservation will include wildlife corridors and riparian habitat, as well as open space areas separating Urban and Rural Areas. These vital regional parks, trails, recreational facilities, ~~((and))~~ natural and working resource((s)) lands contribute to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents.

## **B. Local Parks**

In the Rural Area, the large geographic area and dispersed populations, individual lots, low residential density and economies of site management dictate fewer individual park sites. Nearby regional parks and other open spaces also provide recreational opportunities in the Rural area. King County's role in the Rural Area will reflect rural levels of service. These vital local parks, trails, recreational facilities and natural resources contribute to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents.

**P-103** King County shall provide local parks, trails and other open spaces in the Rural Area(~~((Local parks, trails and other open spaces))~~) that complement the regional system. King County should ((~~be provided~~)) local parks, trails and other open spaces in each community in the Rural Area((s)) to enhance environmental and visual quality and meet local recreation needs. ~~((These vital local parks, trails, recreational facilities and natural resources contribute to the physical, mental and emotional well-being of county residents.))~~

**P-104** King County should provide local parks within rural communities ~~((with))~~ that include fields and other facilities that provide opportunities for active sports that

enhance the regional park opportunities. ~~((These facilities shall be in addition to and compatible with King County's regional park system.))~~

## **C. Components of the Regional Open Space System**

King County's regional open space system contains lands with many functions including active and passive recreation; special purpose sites such as pools and trails; natural areas, including waterways, greenways, and forested areas with educational, scientific, wildlife habitat, cultural or scenic values; working resource lands including agriculture and forest lands; and community-defining systems, including physical and or visual buffers between areas of urban and rural development. Many sites within the open space system serve more than one function, but each site generally serves a primary role within the system.

### **1. ~~((Active))~~ Regional Recreation Sites, Multiuse Sites and Trails**

King County's ~~((local and))~~ regional parks and facilities accommodate a wide range of active and passive recreational activities. ~~((Active-r))~~ Recreation ~~((includes))~~ sites make up a functional system of highly developed sites with organized, scheduled activities such as soccer and softball. Passive or low impact recreation includes both physical activities and less intense activities such as informal play, trail use, and picnicking. Multiuse sites can include a combination of active recreation and passive recreation with less intensely developed facilities and natural areas. ~~((The trail system is a major element of the recreation and natural systems and provides opportunities for recreation and nonmotorized transportation, as well as corridors often used by wildlife. These activities contribute to the health and well-being of both county residents and the environment.))~~

Regional active and multi-use parks serve a broad spectrum of users. These parks and their facilities include those not generally viable for individual communities due to site or specialized facility requirements or the unique nature of the offering requiring a broader user base to support them. ~~((Educational or interpretive programming promotes appropriate and enjoyable use of the park system. Public awareness of resources and their values builds support and stewardship for the system and its resources.))~~

**P-105** King County shall provide regional parks and recreational facilities that serve users from ~~((many))~~ multiple neighborhoods and communities. Regional parks include unique sites and facilities that should be equitably and geographically distributed.

**P-106** *Moved to Policy P-108a*

Educational and interpretive programming promote appropriate and enjoyable use of the park system, public awareness of the park system's resources and values and builds support and stewardship for the system and its resources. Programming and special events provide activities and entertainment that attract people to the parks.

**P-107** King County should facilitate educational, interpretive and aquatic programs on county-owned properties that further the enjoyment, understanding and appreciation of the natural, cultural and recreational resources of the park system and the region.

**P-108** King County should facilitate and seek regional and national programs and special events at regional sites and facilities.

The Regional Trail System is a major element of the county's greater open space system that provides opportunities for recreation and nonmotorized transportation, as well as corridors often used by wildlife. This system contributes to the health and well-being of both county residents and the environment.

**~~((P106))~~ P-108a** King County shall complete a regional trails system, linking trail corridors to form a countywide network. King County will continue to primarily own the land necessary for the operation and management of the trail system.

Backcountry trails allow users to directly experience the county's beautiful natural environment as found in its forests, meadows, and marine and fresh water shoreline. These trails are intended for passive recreation and appreciation and enjoyment of a natural experience with forest and trees, streams and wetlands, and birds and wildlife.

**P-108b**                      **King County will continue to provide and manage a backcountry trail system on its lands in collaboration with other public and private landholders.**

## **2.     Natural Area(s) Parks (Ecological Sites)**

The King County open space system includes many sites whose primary purpose is to conserve and restore ecological value. These sites may allow varying types of public use that ~~((does))~~ do not harm the ecological resources of the site. These ~~((natural areas))~~ sites include many scenic and environmental features of King County's landscape, which play a role in protecting a diversity of vegetation and fish and wildlife important to the beauty and character of the region. King County will focus on linking natural areas to create regional open space corridors of greenways and waterways along the major natural systems such as rivers and ~~((systems,))~~ shorelines ~~((, and the Mountains-to-Sound Greenway))~~.

Preserving these areas in partnership with other agencies, private groups and individuals will provide multiple values including environmental and economic benefits of air and water quality, surface water management, aquifer recharge, and fish and wildlife habitat preservation and enhancement.

**P-109**                      **King County will manage its natural areas to protect, preserve and enhance important natural resource habitat, biological diversity, and the ecological integrity of natural systems.**

**P-110**                      **King County shall recognize and protect the natural character and ecological value of its natural areas. These areas are important for preserving fish and wildlife and their habitat, native vegetation, and features of scientific and educational value. Development and public use may be limited to preserve the natural state and reduce disturbance of the natural resources. Site improvements should be focused on providing educational and interpretive opportunities. Public access should be directed to the less fragile portions of a site to ensure continued protection of the ecological resources.**

### **3. Working Resource Lands**

The county's open space system includes lands that are managed as working farms and forests. The county has purchased ~~((several))~~ these properties in fee or less than fee ownership with the intention of conserving the resource use on the site. County ownership and management of these lands conserves the resource land base, allowing the resource activity to continue, while contributing to the local rural economy, providing healthy foods, reducing carbon emissions associated with importing food into the region, providing education about agriculture and forestry, and providing passive recreational opportunities on some properties. The county's policies to conserve farmland and encourage agriculture are discussed in Chapter 3.

#### Farmland

The Farmland Preservation Program (FPP) is a county program that preserves farmland through the purchase of development rights. The farms in the FPP generally remain in private ownership. The county has purchased a farm outright in a few cases, with the intention of reselling the land without the development rights to a private farmer. The county has developed a program to lease farms to small-scale farmers until such time that the property can be resold.

- P-111**                      **Farmland owned by King County shall contribute to the preservation of contiguous tracts of agricultural land and make affordable farmland available for use by small-scale and new farmers.**
- P-112**                      **Farmers leasing properties owned by King County shall use Agricultural ~~((b))~~Best ~~((m))~~Management practices, Integrated Pest Management and other sustainable farming methods.**
- P-113**                      **The use and management of farmlands owned by King County shall be consistent with any requirements imposed by the funding program used to purchase each property and shall serve to meet and enhance the objectives of the King County Agriculture Program.**



## Forestland

One element of the King County Forestry Program is the conservation of forestland through acquisition to allow continued forest management on the property. The working forests owned by King County are generally very large parcels of land (several hundred acres or more)(~~(, which)~~) that support sustainable forest management practices and contribute to the retention of a contiguous forest. These properties contribute to environmental protection, high-quality passive recreation, the public understanding of forestry, and scenic vistas.

**P-114                      Forest land owned by King County shall provide large tracts of forested property in the Rural Forest Focus Areas and the Forest Production District (FPD) that will remain in active forestry, protect areas from development or provide a buffer between commercial forestland and adjacent residential development.**

**P-115                      Forest land owned by King County shall be used to sustain and enhance environmental benefits, demonstrate progressive forest management and research, and provide revenue for the management of the working forest lands.**

**P-116                      Forest land owned by King County shall provide a balance between sustainable timber production, conservation and restoration of resources, and appropriate public use.**

## **4.      Other Open Spaces**

Preservation of open space in the county reaches beyond the county owned system. Large areas of the county are owned and managed by federal agencies, the state, and other local jurisdictions that manage the land for environmental protection, resource production, or a wide range of recreational opportunities. Additionally, open space benefits are often provided by private land owners managing their land in ways that protect the environment, conserve natural resources, or provide (~~(open)~~) scenic vistas. King County acquires property for other reasons, such as flood hazards or providing needed public facilities. These lands can also provide open space conservation benefits.

King County has acquired lands and manages facilities along major river and stream systems for the primary purpose of floodplain management and flood hazard management. Major streams and rivers are vital components of the county's open space system, therefore the flood hazard management lands ~~((function as))~~ contribute critical links in the county's open space network. King County Flood District will continue to maintain flood hazard management land and facilities within available funding levels. The county will also seek innovative measures for maintaining and improving flood hazard management, reducing maintenance costs, integrating flood hazard management and recreational opportunities, and achieving wildlife habitat protection and salmon recovery.

## **D. Achieving the Open Space System**

Parks and other county-owned open space lands ensure a quality of life today and a legacy to future generations ~~((of tomorrow))~~. In King County, many types of open spaces and fish and wildlife habitat remain in private ownership and may be subject to future development. To ensure that these lands and resources are protected and to offer an alternative to acquisition, the county offers landowners a wide variety of tools to preserve their property. Policies outlining strategies for using these tools can be found in chapters 3, 4, and 7.

Cooperation, coordination and partnerships with public agencies, private groups and individuals are necessary to develop the regional parks and open space system, to meet existing needs for park and recreation facilities and to accommodate the needs of growth. The Mountains-to-Sound Greenway, along the I-90 corridor, is a successful model for coordination of efforts by public and private entities to protect the backbone of the county's open space system.

King County will achieve the multiple benefits of resource protection and recreation by building partnerships and coordinating with providers and user groups of the parks and open space system. Working together, stewardship can be fostered and these lands and facilities can be enhanced, restored and operated more economically and efficiently to benefit all county residents.

### **Priorities**

**P-117                      Open space ~~((sites))~~ lands should be acquired ~~((when))~~ to expand and enhance the open space system as identified in the King County Open Space Plan: Parks,**

~~((Recreation, and Open Space Plan 2004 adopted in 2004 and subsequent updates)))~~ Trails and Natural Areas, , or when needed to meet adopted local park and recreation ~~((standard))~~ guidelines, or to protect contiguous tracts of working resource lands or ecological resources under the Acquisition Criteria in the King County Open Space Plan.

P-118 Trails should be acquired when identified in King County Trails Plans, the Regional Trails Needs Report or when identified as part of a regional community trail network.

~~((P-119 King County shall use park and recreation standards as adopted in the King County Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan, adopted in 2004 (and subsequent updates), as guidelines to evaluate and provide local parks, trails, and recreational services.))~~

P-120 King County shall consider equity in the distribution, development and acquisition of its open space system to help in the reduction of health disparities and in the promotion of social and environmental justice.

#### Criteria

P-121 Lands preserved for public parks, trails or other open space values should provide multiple benefits whenever possible.

P-122 Decisions on acquisition and development of park, trail, and other open space sites should consider funding needs for long term maintenance and operations.

P-123 A variety of measures should be used to ~~((preserve))~~ protect, manage and develop regional and local parks, trails and open space. Measures can include: county funding and other funding mechanisms, grants, partnerships, incentives, regulations, dedications and contributions from residential and commercial development based on their service impacts and trades of lands and shared development activities.

~~((P-124 King County shall explore incentives, regulations and funding mechanisms to preserve, acquire and manage valuable park and open space lands.))~~

~~((P-125 Parks, trails and other open space lands should be acquired and developed to meet adopted standards with a combination of public funds and dedications or contributions from residential and commercial development, based on their service impacts.))~~

### Managing the System

As the caretaker of 200 parks, 175 miles of regional trails, more than 200 miles of backcountry trails, 26,000 acres of open space, and 145,000 acres of conservation easements King County is one of the region's important providers and managers of public lands. As such, the principles and policies that guide stewardship and management of these lands and resources is critical to ensure these assets continue to contribute to the region's quality of life now and for future generations.

P-126 Management of the regional open space system of parks, trails, natural areas and working resource lands is guided by the King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails and Natural Areas. The plan includes policies on the management of parks and trails, natural areas, and working resource lands.

P-127 ~~((Funding and development of parks, trails and open space sites should be consistent with the purposes of their acquisition and in consideration of their funding sources.))~~ Development and management of parks, trails and open space sites should be consistent with the purposes of their acquisition and in consideration of their funding sources.

P-128 Open space lands shall be classified to identify their ~~((primary))~~ role in the open space system and the purpose of the acquisition as ~~((active))~~ recreation site, trail~~((s))~~, natural area park, multiuse site, ~~((natural area))~~ or working resource land~~((s))~~. They will also be classified as regional or local. ~~((and the primary role and purpose of the site will be identified.))~~

**P-129** King County will adopt an entrepreneurial approach to managing and operating the open space system and work aggressively to implement multiple and appropriate strategies to fiscally sustain (~~(fiscally)~~) the open space system.

#### **Coordination and Partnerships**

**P-130** King County shall be a leader in establishing partnerships with cities, adjacent counties, tribes, state and federal agencies, school and special purpose districts, community organizations, nonprofit organizations, land owners and other citizens. The county and these partnerships should work to promote and protect all aspects of environmental quality and complete the regional parks and open space system, linking local and regional lands and facilities.

**P-131** In the Urban Area, King County shall work in partnership with other jurisdictions to facilitate annexation and transfer of local parks, trails and other open spaces to cities or other providers to ensure continued service to the community.

**P-132** King County should work with cities to share operational and maintenance costs of parks and other open spaces in unincorporated areas in which a substantial portion of the users are from incorporated areas.

**P-132a** King County will encourage and support volunteer efforts to maintain and enhance programs, sites and facilities.

## II. Cultural Resources

Cultural resources make a significant contribution to the quality of life in King County. Arts and heritage organizations, public art and historic and archaeological properties contribute to the region's economic vitality, play an essential role in cultural tourism, and contribute significantly to the county's overall quality of life. As King County grows, the need to protect, support and enhance cultural opportunities and resources is essential in order to sustain livability.

King County ~~((continues to))~~ plays an important role in ~~((support and guidance for cultural resources in the region))~~ supporting the region's cultural life. The King County Historic Preservation Program (HPP), housed in the County's Department of Parks and Natural Resources, supports the work of the King County Landmarks Commission. The HPP and the Commission are responsible for identifying, documenting, and protecting historic properties and recommending preservation policy to the County Executive. ~~((While the creation of the))~~ 4Culture, a County-chartered ~~((Cultural))~~ Public Development Authority ~~((CDA) places operational responsibility for cultural resources with that body, the King County Council approves nominations for membership on the Authority Board, participates directly through board membership of three county council members; meets with the CDA board to receive annual reports on progress and discuss plans for the coming year, and similar functions))~~ advances the work of the cultural community by supporting, promoting, enhancing and advocating for the arts, public art, King County's heritage, and historic preservation. The County's HPP and 4Culture's historic preservation program play distinctly different but complementary roles in historic preservation; together they ensure that historic properties throughout King County are protected and enhanced.

In the following policies and discussion, ~~((the term))~~ "cultural resources" refers to all performing and visual arts events, programs and facilities: public art; heritage events; programs and facilities; and historic properties. ~~The term))~~ means programs, activities and resources dedicated to the arts, public art, King County's heritage, and historic preservation. ~~((h))~~ "Historic properties" means all historic buildings, sites, structures, objects, districts, ~~((and))~~ landscapes, ~~((prehistoric and historic))~~ archaeological resources ~~((,))~~ and traditional cultural places that are 40 years old or older.

P-201 King County shall protect cultural resources and promote expanded cultural opportunities for residents and visitors in order to enhance the region's quality of life and economic vitality

~~((P-202) King County shall support the transmission of the region's cultural legacy, promote cultural education, and encourage the preservation and celebration of cultural diversity and creativity.))~~

King County government can lead by example through stewardship and wise management of its own cultural resources. Historic public buildings and facilities, such as bridges and roads, can be preserved and continue to be used; other historic resources can be converted to public use.

~~((P-221))~~ P-202a ~~((All))~~ King County ~~((agencies))~~ shall be a steward~~((s))~~ of cultural resources under ~~((their direct))~~ its control. ~~((Agencies))~~ It shall identify and ~~((assess))~~ evaluate cultural resources, preserve public art works and significant historic properties ~~((and public art))~~, and interpret and provide public access to them whenever appropriate. ~~((Agencies shall collaborate with the Historic Preservation Program to nominate eligible properties for landmark designation.))~~

P-203 King County shall consider equity and environmental justice in its promotion and protection of cultural resources ~~((and opportunities))~~.

## **A. Partnerships**

County residents need arts and heritage opportunities that balance regional programs and facilities for attendance with a network of local community opportunities for participation and education. The regional cultural system is comprised of a regional and local infrastructure of cultural organizations, individuals and venues; an interjurisdictional program for historic resource protection; and region-wide enhancement of public places with art works.

Cultural resource management crosses jurisdictional boundaries and involves countless public and private players throughout the region. The range and complexity of cultural activity in the region requires

coordination and cooperation. King County government is uniquely able to provide regional coordination and leadership.

~~((P-204 King County shall support and encourage development of regional cultural organizations, facilities, and services that address a countywide audience or are dedicated to unique and significant cultural themes or disciplines.))~~

~~((P-205 King County shall support and encourage community cultural organizations, facilities, and services to provide opportunities for local access and participation by all residents throughout the county.))~~

P-204a King County shall provide leadership in pursuing its cultural resource goals by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and ongoing use of County-owned and other cultural resources, and by promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of cultural resources.

Cultural facilities and services are needed in locations and ways that expand public access, broaden diversity of content and audiences and enhance cultural opportunities for all residents.

~~((P-216))~~ P-204b King County shall ~~((work))~~ partner with cities to protect and enhance historic resources and public art located within city boundaries and annexation areas.  
~~((The county shall advocate for and actively market its historic preservation and public art services to agencies and cities that could benefit from such services.))~~

## **~~((A.))~~ B. Arts, Heritage and Public Art**

The region's artistic environment parallels its natural features in variety and richness. Its arts organizations, artists and opportunities are widely known and valued for their diversity~~((,))~~ and excellence ~~((and abundance of))~~ in music, theater, dance, literary activity, and visual arts.



Museums, historical societies, heritage groups, historians, archivists, folklorists and other heritage specialists enrich community life and provide rich cultural experiences for county residents and visitors. Without preservation and stewardship of local history by these groups, the county's rich history would be lost.

~~((P-206) King County shall support excellence and vitality in the arts and support opportunities for attendance at and participation in diverse arts and cultural activities throughout the county.))~~

P-207 ((~~The Cultural Development Authority of King County~~)) 4Culture or its successor organization shall advise the King County Executive and the Council on programs, policies and regulations that support, enrich and increase access to the arts, public art and King County's heritage.

Public art enhances community character and diversity, sparks imagination, and provides a direct cultural experience for county residents and visitors every day. For new or changing communities, public art is a powerful contributor to local character, sense of place and belonging. Public art can also help mitigate the adverse effects of new development.

~~((P-210))~~ P-207a King County shall ~~((provide))~~ incorporate public art in ~~((public facilities projects and places in order to enhance community character and quality of life. Maintenance and conservation shall be a consideration in the development and management of public art. King County undertakings (including public-private partnerships and development authorities) that include public funds or resources, have publicly visible physical components, or require mitigation should include public art. King County should encourage provision of public art in private development projects))~~ its undertakings, including public-private partnerships and development authorities, that include public funds or resources or have publicly accessible components.

## **((B.)) C. Historic Preservation**

Preservation of historic properties provides multiple benefits ~~((to the region; h))~~. Historic properties maintain a tangible connection with the ((historic and prehistoric)) past((-T)) and they contribute to community character((-diversity)) and aesthetic ((value to communities, particularly in times of rapid change)) diversity. Preservation saves energy, conserves existing housing and commercial buildings, and retains historically significant open space. Historic ((attractions)) properties also play a ((significant)) major role in ((the region's appeal to)) attracting tourists. ((Many municipalities do not have sufficient resources to administer an historic preservation program. As a result, the shared history of the region is endangered. Comprehensive and coordinated protection of significant historic properties is necessary in order to ensure that King County's collective history is preserved.))

**P-208                      *Moved to P-209a***

**P-209                      The King County Landmarks Commission shall advise the King County Executive and the Council on programs, policies and regulations that support and enhance preservation and protection of significant historic properties.**

Many municipalities do not have sufficient resources to administer an historic preservation program. As a result, the history of the region is endangered. Comprehensive and coordinated protection of significant historic properties is necessary in order to ensure that King County's history is preserved.

**~~((P-208))~~ P-209a      King County shall administer a regional historic preservation program to identify, ~~((evaluate,))~~ protect and enhance((-r)) historic properties throughout the region, in order to conserve existing housing, commercial buildings and other significant historic properties; provide technical and other assistance to cities lacking preservation programs, and foster heritage tourism and preserve community and rural character.**

Historic preservation is an ongoing process that requires identification, evaluation, designation and protection of significant properties, and attention to long-term enhancement and interpretation. Historic properties are often destroyed through neglect. Regular maintenance and other management

practices that protect historic properties are critical to long-term preservation. King County government can lead by example through stewardship and wise management of its own historic properties.

**~~((P-223))~~ P-209b** King County shall acquire and preserve historic resources for use by county and other public agencies and shall give priority to occupying historic buildings whenever feasible.

**~~((P-220))~~ P-209c** ~~((Archaeological properties shall be identified, evaluated and protected in a consistent and coordinated manner.))~~ King County shall establish ~~((consistent))~~ comprehensive review and protection procedures for historic properties affected by public and private projects and ~~((and develop centralized professional archaeological staffing.))~~ shall maintain an inventory of historic properties ~~((in order))~~ to guide its decisions. ~~((making in resource planning, capital projects, operations, environmental review and resource management.))~~

Review of development proposals and other actions affecting historic properties resources is necessary in order to eliminate or minimize adverse effects of development or changing land use. Archaeological sites are particularly sensitive and endangered because they are not visible and may be unexpectedly encountered. King County government can also protect historic properties through careful planning and review of its own undertakings, both directly and in partnerships with private parties and other agencies.

**~~((P-219))~~ P-209d** King County shall maintain an inventory of historic properties in order to guide its decision making ~~((in resource planning, capital projects, operations, environmental review and resource management)).~~

**~~((P-218))~~ P-209e** King County shall review public and private projects and may condition them in order to protect historic properties. King County agencies shall coordinate with the Historic Preservation Program to provide consistent review and mitigation for their projects ~~((within unincorporated areas and for county))~~ and undertakings ~~((within cities))~~ throughout the county.

~~((P-217))~~ **P-209f** King County shall encourage land uses and development that retain and enhance significant historic properties and sustain historic community character. County building and zoning codes and other regulations and standards should provide flexibility to accommodate preservation and reuse of historic properties. Zoning actions should take into account the effects of zoning on historic properties.

Historic buildings and structures contain embodied energy; therefore preserving and continuing to use them saves energy. Moving historic buildings to new sites also preserves embodied energy and materials and should be supported when all alternatives for retention in place have been exhausted.

**P-209g** King County shall encourage energy conservation, recycling and other benefits of preserving and reusing historic buildings in its climate change strategies, facilities planning and other relevant actions.

Preservation requires active support by governments and cooperation with property owners. Incentives such as tax reduction, revolving loans, transfer of development rights, expedited and/or reduced fees for permits and other measures can be used to encourage preservation.

~~((P-224))~~ **P-209h** King County shall provide incentives to encourage investment in historic properties ~~((and public art))~~. County programs and incentives for land and resource preservation and economic development shall support and be coordinated with ~~((cultural))~~ resource preservation ~~((and provision of public art))~~.

## **~~((C.))~~ Public Art**

~~Collectively, public art is a regional resource that enhances community character and diversity, sparks imagination, and provides a direct cultural experience for county residents every day. For new or changing communities, public art is a powerful contributor to local character, sense of place and belonging. Public art can also help mitigate the adverse effects of new development.))~~

**P-210** *Moved to P-207a*

~~((P-211) The Cultural Development Authority of King County or its successor organization shall advise the King County Executive and the Council on programs, policies and regulations that support and increase access to public art.~~

## **~~D.~~ Heritage**

~~Museums, historical societies, ethnic organizations and other heritage groups, and historians, archivists, folklorists and other heritage specialists enrich community life and provide cultural experiences for county residents and visitors. Without appreciation, preservation and stewardship of local history by heritage specialists, groups and organizations, the county's rich history would be lost.~~

~~P-212 The Cultural Development Authority of King County or its successor organization shall advise the King County Executive and the Council on programs and policies that support and enrich King County's heritage.~~

~~P-213 King County shall support, preserve and enhance its heritage and shall encourage opportunities for public attendance and participation in diverse heritage activities throughout the county.~~

## **~~E.~~ Cooperation**

~~Cultural resource management crosses jurisdictional boundaries and involves countless public and private players throughout the region. The range and complexity of cultural activity in the region requires coordination and cooperation. King County government is uniquely able to provide regional coordination and leadership.~~

~~P-214 King County shall pursue its cultural resource goals by working with residents, property owners, cultural organizations, public agencies, tribes, schools and school districts, and others.~~

**P-215** ~~King County shall work with cities to protect and enhance historic resources and public art located within city boundaries and annexation areas. The county shall advocate for and actively market its historic preservation services to agencies and cities that could benefit from such services.~~

Cultural facilities and services are needed in locations and ways that expand public access, broaden diversity of content and audiences and enhance cultural opportunities for all residents.))

**P-216** *Moved to P-204b*

## **~~(F. Stewardship of Cultural Resources~~**

~~Historic preservation is an ongoing activity that requires identification and evaluation of resources, use of a variety of regulatory protection measures and incentives, and attention to long-term preservation, enhancement and interpretation. Land use planning should direct and coordinate patterns of development so as to minimize current and future conflicts with historic resources in the Urban and Rural Areas.))~~

**P-217** *Moved to P-209f*

~~((Project review can respond to and modify development proposals affecting historic and archaeological resources to eliminate or minimize adverse effects of development or changing land use. King County government can also protect historic resources through careful planning and review of its own undertakings, both direct and indirect. Archaeological resources are particularly sensitive and endangered.))~~

**P-218** *Moved to P-209e*

**P-219** *Moved to P-209d*

**P-220** *Moved to P-209c*

~~((Cultural resources are often destroyed through neglect. Maintenance and other management practices that protect historic features and character can assure long-term preservation. Information about the history and significance of a property fosters appreciation and informs owners, users and the public about its value.))~~

**P-221**                    *Moved to P-202a*

~~((**P-222**                    **King County shall interpret its cultural resources to enhance their understanding and enjoyment by the public.**))~~

**P-223**                    *Moved to P-209b*

**P-224**                    *Moved to P-209h*





## REGIONAL TRAILS NEEDS REPORT

### 2012 Summary (July 2011)

Listing Number	Revised RTNR Identification Number	<u>Regional Trails Project Title</u>	Comment/Status	UGA Relationship	Approx. Distance (Miles)	Prelim. Total Cost Est. (Low) (2011 - \$M) <sup>(1)</sup>	Prelim. Total Cost Est. (High) (2011 - \$M) <sup>(1)</sup>
Priority Category: Trails for which construction is funded and either underway or will be in near-term <sup>(2)(3)</sup>							
1	BG-2	Burke Gilman Trail Relocation/Lands Caping (Partnership)	Project(s) will redevelop paved trail through Kenmore concurrent w/phases of widening of SR522 - 2007-2013. Waiting on completion of initial phases by Kenmore. Last phase at west end near Logboom Park awaiting redevelopment	Inside UGA, connects urban centers (UW, Redmond)	2.1	Funded	Funded
2	GR-1	Green River Trail, Phase 2	Project will pave-extend trail on levee south of SE 259th Street in Kent. Use of levee for flood control has delayed construction	Inside UGA	0.5	Funded	Funded
Priority Category: Trails for which design is at least partially funded and/or underway and construction could be undertaken in near-term, based on available funding <sup>(2)(3)</sup>							
3	ELS-2-N	East Lake Sammamish Trail MP - Construct North Edge Sammamish Segment w/Amenities	Project would develop a segment of paved master planned trail in Sammamish from 187th Ave NE to NE 40th St near Sammamish Landing Park. Design underway	Inside UGA, connects to urban center (Redmond)	0.5	\$0.8	\$1.8
4	ELS-2-S	East Lake Sammamish Trail -MP Construct South Sammamish segment including trail w/Amenities	Continues development of paved masterplanned ELST through Sammamish s/o 40th Ave NE and Sammamish Landing Park; may be completed in additional phases. Design underway	Inside UGA, connects to urban center (Redmond)	6.7	\$10.1	\$23.5
5	SC-2	Soos Creek Trail Phase 5 (192nd - Petro)	Project would extend paved trail from SE 192nd St to Petrovitsky Road within Soos Creek Valley. Acquisitions and schematic design underway. May include at-grade signalize intersection improvements at NE 192nd at 124th	Inside UGA	1.2	\$1.8	\$4.2

			Ave SE and grade-separated crossing at Petrovitsky Rd				
6	SC-3	<b>Soos Creek Trail Phase 6 (Petro - CRT)</b>	Project would extend paved trail between Petrovitsky Road and Cedar River Trail near SR-169. Acquisitions and schematic design underway	Inside UGA	1.7	\$2.6	\$6.0
7	L2S-2	<b>Lake-to-Sound - Black River Forest (Segment A) (Partnership)</b>	Segment A of L2S linking Renton with Tukwila. Project would create paved trail between Naches Ave in Renton and Green River Trail in Tukwila around Black River Forest. Would include at-grade crossing of Monster Road. Design development and permitting underway	Inside UGA, connects urban centers (Tukwila, Renton)	1.1	\$1.7	\$3.9
8	L2S-4	<b>Lake-to-Sound - Des Moines Memorial Drive - S 156th St to S Normandy (Segment B) (Partnership)</b>	Segment B along DMMD in Des Moines and SeaTac. Project would create a sidepath along DMMD from 156th Street to Normandy Road. Design development and permitting underway	Inside UGA, connects to between urban centers (Burien, SeaTac)	1.5	\$2.2	\$5.1
9	FH-1	<b>Foothills (Enumclaw Plateau) Trail - South</b>	Project would develop and paved and soft surface trail between Enumclaw and White River along historic RR corridor. Design underway, interim trail improvements completed	Connects UGAs within King and Pierce Counties (Enumclaw, Buckley)	1.1	\$1.7	\$3.9
<b>Priority Category: High priority trails projects awaiting funding</b> <sup>(2)(3)</sup>							
10	SNO-1	<b>Snoqualmie Trail Phase 4 (North Extension)</b>	Project would extend soft surface Snoq. Valley Trail from Duvall to Sno Co to link with Snohomish Co regional trails. Deadline for development is 2019.	Outside UGA	3.2	\$4.8	\$11.2
11	IP-3	<b>Issaquah-Preston Trail - High Point to Preston (Partnership)</b> <sup>(4)</sup>	Project would extend trail from east end of High Point segment to Preston along High Point Way. Trail would be located within road ROW and possibly road and would continue the Mountains to Sound trail system east. Work with WSDOT and KC Roads	Connects UGAs in Mountains to Sound corridor	1.1	\$0.1	\$0.6

12	IP-2	<b>Issaquah-Preston Trail - Sunset Interchange to High Point (Partnership)<sup>(5)</sup></b>	Project would include assumption of maintenance responsibility for trail and limited improvements to soft surface trail to complete trails link in Mountains to Sound trail along I-90. Work with WSDOT.	Connects UGAs in Mountains to Sound corridor	2.0	\$0.2	\$1.0
13	SR-1	<b>W Sammamish River Trail (Soft-Surface) South Phase - Leary Way to NE 124th Street<sup>(5)</sup></b>	Project would formalize a soft surface trail for equestrians along the west side of the Sammamish R. parallel with existing paved trail. Trail development would require coordination with Redmond, initial improvement, signage, and ongoing maintenance	Part inside UGA, connects to urban center (Redmond)	3.1	\$0.3	\$1.6
14	L2S-1	<b>Lake-to-Sound - Renton Segment (Partnership)</b>	Project would develop trail through downtown Renton as a segment of the L2S. Assumes preferred route along BNSF RR and at least some full trail segments as well as in-road alignments. Alternative may be cycletrack-like trail using all existing streets.	Inside UGA, connects urban centers (Tukwila, Renton)	1.7	\$2.6	\$6.0
15	L2S-3	<b>Lake-to-Sound - Green R. Trail to 24th Ave S (Partnership)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	Project would designate and improve in-road segment of L2S between Green R. Trail in Tukwila and existing trail at north end of SeaTac Airport. Assumes most or all in-road facility and possible modification of roadways or vehicle roadway use (e.g., cycletracks, road diets, etc.)	Inside UGA, connects urban centers (Tukwila, SeaTac, Burien)	2.6	\$0.3	\$1.3
16	L2S-5	<b>Lake-to-Sound - S. Normandy to 8th Ave (Partnership)</b>	Project extends L2S as a sidepath along DMMDS. 188th Way between Normandy Road and 8th Ave. S.	Inside UGA. Connects between centers	0.3	\$0.5	\$1.2
17	L2S-6	<b>Lake-to-Sound - 8th Ave S. to Des Moines Creek Park (Partnership)</b>	Project would extend L2S trail from 8th Ave S to existing Des Moines Creek segment along new alignment concurrent with south extension of SR509. Alternative may use in-road route and street segments in cycletrack-like or other in-road facility.	Inside UGA. Connects between centers	1.6	\$2.4	\$5.6
18	SNO-2	<b>Snoqualmie Valley Trail (Snoqualmie Gap)<sup>(6)</sup></b>	Project would develop soft surface trail through historic Snoqualmie Mill Site to fill gap in Snoqualmie Valley Trail. Awaiting acquisition	Inside UGA	2.2	\$2.8	\$6.1

19	PS-3	<b>Snoqualmie Regional Connector</b>	Project would develop a paved and soft surface regional trail link between Preston-Snoqualmie and Snoqualmie Valley trails by constructing trail between trail at Tokul Tunnel and SR-202/SE Stearns Road	Inside UGA	0.8	\$1.1	\$2.6
20	EP-1	<b>Laughing Jacobs Creek Trail Segment</b>	Project fills an important missing link in trail system along Laughing Jacobs Creek near SE 43rd Way through Providence Point area. Paved trail would link ELST with East Plateau Trails and Klahanie	Inside UGA	0.5	\$0.8	\$1.8
21	GC-1	<b>Green-to-Cedar Rivers Trail - Paved and Equestrian Trail - Kent Kangley Rd to Flaming Geyser</b>	Project would develop a paved and soft surface trail from Kent-Kangley Road south to Flaming Geyser State Park along RR corridor and other alignments. Feasibility studies underway	Part inside UGA, connects UGAs	5.2	\$7.8	\$18.2
22	GC-2	<b>Green-to-Cedar Rivers Trail - Retrofit: Paved and Equestrian Trail - Cedar River Trail to Kent-Kangley Rd <sup>(7)</sup></b>	Project would redevelop a paved and soft surface trail along the existing Lake Wilderness segment of the G2CT to complete the trail and create a continuous commuting and recreational facility. Trail would be redevelopment between Cedar R. Trail and Kent-Kangley Road	Inside UGA	3.3	\$5.0	\$11.6
23	LK-1	<b>Landsburg-Kanaskat Trail</b>	Project would extend Cedar R. Trail corridor east from Landsburg to Kanaskat as a paved and soft surface trail. Acquisitions are underway.	Outside UGA	8.3	\$12.5	\$29.1
24	EP-2	<b>East Plateau Trail - Klahanie to Soaring Eagle Park</b>	Project would develop a paved trail from Klahanie at Issaquah-Beaver Lake Road to Soaring Eagle Park via Duthie Hill Park and Trossachs community.	Part in UGA	2.6	\$3.9	\$9.1
25	I-1-P	<b>Interurban Trail Extension - Pacific (Partnership)</b>	Project would complete missing connection to Pierce Co through City of Pacific (Partnership). Paved trail would link south end of existing Interurban Trail with City of Sumner.	Inside UGA	1.4	\$2.0	\$4.7

26	I-1-E	<b>Interurban Trail Extension - Edgewood (Partnership)</b>	Project would develop missing connection of paved trail to Pierce Co through City of Edgewood along historic Interurban route toward Milton (Partnership). Project would start at Interurban Trail at 3rd Ave SW and cross under SR167 in-road then southwest along abandoned rail line to Milton	Inside UGA	2.4	\$3.6	\$8.4
27	PP-1	<b>Puget Power Trail - East Segment</b>	Project would extend existing Puget Power Trail as a paved and soft surface trail to Redmond Ridge (Redmond-to-Redmond segment). Project would extend roughly from McWhirter Park to Novelty Hill Road along powerline.	Connects UGAs	2.0	\$3.0	\$7.0
28	GR-6	<b>Green River Trail - North <sup>(4)</sup></b>	Project would complete an important urban link from Green R. Trail to Seattle and connect with Duwamish Trail. Trail would likely require in-road development such as a cycletrack-like facility or other in-road design due to highly constrained ROW. Feasibility underway	Inside UGA	1.8	\$0.2	\$0.9
29	PS-1	<b>Preston Snoqualmie Trail Extension <sup>(5)</sup></b>	Project would extend existing trail to Snoqualmie past Snoqualmie Falls on historic RR line along north side of Snoqualmie Ridge using up to three trestles/bridges. Project is challenging from a design and engineering standpoint but has outstanding scenic value. Trail will co-locate with operating scenic RR near falls. Support from Snoqualmie Tribe will be crucial	Part inside UGA, connects UGAs	1.1	\$9.5	\$9.5
30	PS-2	<b>Snoqualmie River Bridge</b>	Project would construct a new trail bridge over Snoqualmie River east of Snoqualmie Falls near SR 202 Bridge at junction of PST and Snoqualmie Regional Connector. Bridge would likely be located at east end of Preston-Snoqualmie Trail adjacent to existing highway bridge.	Inside UGA	N/A	\$1.6	\$1.6

31	SR-3	<b>Sammamish River Trail Improvement (Widening/Overlay)</b>	Project provides a widening of the existing trail in Redmond from NE 116th Street to Marymoor Park. The project would continue and complete the previous SRT widening program	Inside UGA	1.0	\$1.5	\$3.5
32	GR-3	<b>Green River Trail Phase 3</b>	Project would extend the trail south between Kent and Auburn along the Green River. Design has been completed but river migration and recent flood control requirements have delayed the trail's development	Part inside UGA, Connects UGAs	2.7	\$4.1	\$9.5
33	GR-2	<b>Green River Bridge</b>	Project would construct a new river bridge between Central Place S and 86th Ave S to extend the trail. Design and permitting have been undertaken but river migration and recent flood control requirements have delayed the project	Inside UGA	N/A	\$2.7	\$2.7
34	GR-2.2	<b>Green River 2.2 (259th St SE) <sup>(8)</sup></b>	Project would fill a missing link in the trail along S 259th Street in Kent from the Interurban Trail to Green River Trail Phase 2 project. Road relocation may be required to develop trail. Development is contingent upon future flood control and levee strategies by the City of Kent	Inside UGA	0.3	\$0.5	\$1.1
35	SC-6	<b>Soos Creek Trail to Lake Youngs Trail <sup>(4)</sup></b>	Project would be a short on-road and off-road link between Soos Creek Trail and Lake Youngs Trail at SE 148th Ave. via SE 216th Street and crossing a powerline corridor. Off-road segment would be soft surface. Trail would require in-road designation and limited improvements through powerline area	Outside UGA	0.7	\$0.1	\$0.4
<b>Priority Category: Priority trails projects <sup>(2)(3)</sup></b>							
36	FH-4	<b>Foothills (Enumclaw Plateau) Trail - Central</b>	Project would develop a paved and soft surface trail from north end of Enumclaw's paved trail north to Nolte State Park along historic RR corridor	Outside UGA	4.7	\$7.1	\$16.5

37	FH-5	<b>Foothills (Enumclaw Plateau) Trail - North</b>	Project would complete north end of trail from Nolte State Park to Kanaskat near Kanaskat-Palmer State Park. Trail would be paved and soft surface and use a historic RR corridor and bridge to cross the Green River.	Outside UGA	4.3	\$6.5	\$15.1
38	TP-1	<b>Tolt Pipeline Trail - Norway Hill (Partnership) <sup>(5)</sup></b>	Project would develop trail to connect Bothell's Blyth Park to the Tolt-Pipeline Trail atop Norway Hill. Steep trail would likely use southeast corner of the Blyth Park and pipeline ROW. Intent would be to connect Tolt Pipeline Trail to Sammamish River Trail via the park. Work with City of Bothell	Inside UGA	1.0	\$1.5	\$3.5
39	LYCR-1	<b>Lake Youngs to Cedar River Trail (Soft-Surface) <sup>(6)</sup></b>	Project would develop a soft surface trail from the east side of Lake Youngs Trail to Cedar River or Green-to-Cedar Rivers trails along a SPU water pipeline corridor roughly following Petrovitsky Rd	Outside UGA	4.1	\$4.7	\$11.3
40	SR-1	<b>W Sammamish River Trail (Soft- Surface) North Phase - NE 124th to 102nd Ave NE in Bothell <sup>(6)</sup></b>	Project would develop a soft surface trail on west side of Sammamish R. between NE 124th Street at Redmond to 102nd Ave NE. Portion in Bothell uses abandoned RR corridor	Part inside UGA, connects UGAs	5.4	\$6.8	\$14.9
41	CR-1	<b>Cedar River Trail Retrofit: Paved and Equestrian Trail <sup>(7)</sup></b>	Project would extend paved and soft surface trail along existing trail alignment from existing paved trail in Maple Valley to Landsburg Trailhead Park at Landsburg Rd SE. Equestrian component would be integral component	Part inside UGA	5.0	\$7.5	\$15.0
42	CS-1	<b>Cedar- Sammamish Trail</b>	Project would develop an important urban link between Cedar River Trail and City of Issaquah. Project would intersect Cedar River Trail at 154th Pl SE near Renton and continue north to existing trail at intersection of 17th Ave NW at Newport Way NW in Issaquah. Steep terrain	Part inside UGA, Connects UGAs	5.6	\$8.4	\$19.6

43	ELS-1	<b>East Lake Sammamish Trail - North</b>	Project would extend the paved trail from NE 70th St in Redmond to to Bear Creek Parkway through the SR-520 interchange and across Bear Creek. Preferred approach would be grade separated highway crossing and bridge over creek.	Inside UGA	1.0	\$1.5	\$3.5
44	FH-2	<b>Foothills (Enumclaw Plateau) Trail - White River Bridge</b>	Project would construct trail bridge over White River and elevated trail over Mud Mountain Rd and river floodplain extending from the south end of Foothills Trail. At south end bridge would connect to Foothills Trail in Buckley and provide a connection between King and Pierce Counties. Preliminary feasibility study has been completed	Connects UGAs	N/A	\$6.0	\$6.0
45	SC-4	<b>Soos Creek Trail Phase 7 (To SR18)</b>	Project would extend paved and soft surface trail from Soos Creek Park gateway near SE 266th St to Kent-Kangley Road at 156th Pl SE at Kent-Kangley Rd. near SR18	Inside UGA	0.8	\$1.2	\$2.8
46	SC-5	<b>Soos Creek Trail Phase 8 (SR18-GRT)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	Project would extend trail as in-road facility (e.g., cycletrack or other in-road) and/or off-road trail from 156th Pl SE at Kent-Kangley Rd to Green Valley Trail near SE Green Valley Rd. Preferred alignment utilizes Soos Creek Valley. Interim alignment uses alternative in-road and off-road segments. Paved	Outside UGA	4.6	\$0.5	\$2.3
<b>Priority Category: Trails projects of lesser priority</b> <sup>(2)(3)</sup>							
47	GR-4	<b>Green River Trail Phase 4</b>	Project would extend paved trail through central Auburn and may require bridging the Green River (not included in budget estimate)	Inside UGA	4.7	\$7.1	\$16.5
48	GR-5	<b>Green River Trail Phase 5 (Upper)</b>	Project would extend trail east within Green River Valley south of Auburn to Flaming Geyser State Park. Trail would intersect with future Soos Creek Trail (Phase 8) and Green-to-Cedar Rivers Trail. Paved and soft-surface	Outside UGA	8.1	\$12.2	\$28.4



49	TR-1	<b>Tolt River Trail</b>	Project would extend trail along the Tolt River northeast of Carnation to Moss Lake. Paved and soft-surface	Outside UGA	6.5	\$9.8	\$22.8
50	SR18-1	<b>SR 18 Trail (Partnership)</b>	Project would develop a paved and soft surface trail from the Interurban Trail in Auburn to the Snoqualmie Ridge Trail near the junction of I-90 at Snoqualmie Ridge Parkway. Assumes that trail would be located mostly within SR-18 ROW from Auburn to Snoqualmie and along a powerline corridor through the City of Auburn. May require additional grade-separate crossings and bridges not included in estimate. Partner with WSDOT and Auburn	Part inside UGA, connects UGAs	25.0	\$37.5	\$87.5
51	FH-3	<b>Foothills (Enumclaw Plateau) Trail - Enumclaw Boundary (Soft Surface)<sup>(6)</sup></b>	Project would create a soft surface equestrian trail around the eastern perimeter of Enumclaw linking the Fairgrounds with the Foothills Trail	Outside UGA	4.6	\$5.3	\$12.7
52	TP-2	<b>Tolt Pipeline Trail - Trail Paving<sup>(7)</sup></b>	Project would pave the existing Tolt Pipeline Trail alignment creating a paved and soft surface trail. Would be completed with approval from SPU. Project would likely be completed in phases from west to east starting at Norway Hill or in segments with greatest use potential	Part in UGA, connects UGAs	10.4	\$15.6	\$36.4
53	EP-3	<b>East Plateau Trails - Issaquah Highlands to Duthie Hill Park</b>	Project would develop a paved and soft surface trail from the East Plateau Trail near Duthie Hill Park on the Sammamish Plateau to the Issaquah-Preston Trail along I-90 in the Mountains to Sound corridor. Alignment already includes backcountry trail connection. Steep slopes at south end	Inside UGA	5.4	\$8.1	\$18.9

54	SNO-3	<b>Snoqualmie Valley Trail Paving - SnoCo boundary to Rattlesnake Lake <sup>(7)</sup></b>	Project would create a paved and soft surface trail over the length of the existing Snoqualmie Valley Trail from Snohomish County line north of Duval to Rattlesnake Lake southeast of North Bend to create a fully multi-use facility. Project may be completed in phases	Part in UGA	34.2	\$51.3	\$119.7
55	CR-2	<b>Cedar River Trail - Landsburg to Cedar Falls <sup>(9)</sup></b>	Potential project would develop a new paved and soft surface trail between Cedar River Trail at Landsburg and Snoqualmie Valley Trail at Rattlesnake Lake. Project would enter SPU's Cedar River Watershed. As a result, a change in current land use would be necessary before project could be undertaken	Outside UGA	12.0	\$18.0	\$42.0
56	TP-3.1	<b>Tolt Pipeline Trail - West Valley Connector</b>	Project would create a paved and soft surface trail between the Tolt Pipeline Trail and W Snoqualmie Valley Rd. Steep terrain.	Outside UGA	0.9	\$1.4	\$3.2
57	TP-3.2	<b>Tolt Pipeline Trail Bridge - Snoqualmie River</b>	Project would develop a trail crossing of the Snoqualmie River and trail segment across the floodplain from W Snoqualmie Valley Rd to the Snoqualmie Valley Trail on the east side of the valley. Paved and soft-surface trail would follow pipeline alignment across river valley	Outside UGA	N/A	\$3.9	\$3.9
58	TP-4	<b>Tolt Pipeline East <sup>(5)</sup></b>	Project would extend the existing trail east from Big Rock Rd to Kelly Rd. Assumes limited improvements to existing pipeline route	Outside UGA	2.5	\$0.3	\$1.3
<b>Eastside BNSF Trails - not prioritized <sup>(2)(10)</sup></b>							
59	BNSF-1	<b>Eastside BNSF Trail - I-90 to Renton</b>	Project would develop a paved trail along the abandoned Eastside BNSF RR corridor from Renton near Gene Coulon Park to intersection with I-90 Trail at I-90. Development would require trail and grade-separated facilities. Planning and development within Executive's Office	Inside UGA, connects to urban center (Renton)	3.4	Undetermined	Undetermined

60	BNSF-2	<b>Eastside BNSF Trail - NE 124th St to I-90</b>	Project would develop a paved trail along the abandoned Eastside BNSF RR corridor from the I-90 Trail at I-90 to NE 124th St near Willows Rd in Kirkland. Development would require trail and grade-separated facilities. Planning and development within Executive's Office	Inside UGA, within and connecting urban centers (Bellevue and Kirkland)	10.4	Undetermined	Undetermined
61	BNSF-3	<b>Eastside BNSF Trail - NE 124th St to Sammamish River Trail Woodinville</b>	Project would extend a paved trail along the abandoned Eastside BNSF RR corridor from NE 124th St in Kirkland to the Sammamish River Trail in Woodinville. Development would require trail and grade-separated facilities. Planning and development within Executive's Office	Inside UGA, connects to urban center (Kirkland)	3.5	Undetermined	Undetermined
62	BNSF-4	<b>Eastside BNSF Trail - Woodinville to Redmond</b>	Project would extend trail along the abandoned Eastside BNSF Redmond Spur RR line between Woodinville and NE 124th St to connect to Redmond segment of Planning and development within Executive's Office	Inside UGA	3.6	Undetermined	Undetermined
<b>Regional Trails Major Maintenance Projects</b>							
63	MM-1	<b>Snoqualmie Valley Tokul Creek</b>	Major maintenance project to repair existing scenic trestle over Tokul Creek on Snoqualmie Valley Trail near Snoqualmie	Outside UGA		\$2.0	\$2.0
64	MM-2	<b>Snoqualmie Valley Trail - Griffin Creek</b>	Major maintenance project to repair existing scenic trestle over Griffen Creek on Snoqualmie Valley Trail between Carnation and Fall City	Outside UGA		\$2.0	\$2.0
65	MM-3	<b>Cedar River Trail Bridge</b>	Major maintenance project to repair significant bridge on Cedar River Trail in Maple Valley			\$2.0	\$2.0

	<b>Approx</b>		
	<b>Distance</b>	<b>Low Estimate</b>	<b>High Estimate</b>
Trails construction is funded and either underway or will be shortly:	2.6	Funded	Funded
Trails for which design is at least partially funded:	17.0	\$20.6	\$48.1
High priority trail projects:	48.6	\$48.7	\$115.6
Priority trail projects:	36.5	\$149.1	\$322.0
Trail projects of lesser priority:	114.3	\$171.	\$398.1
Eastside BNSF Trails - not prioritized:	20.9	Undetermined	Undetermined
Major Maintenance Projects:	NA	\$6.0	\$6.0
<b>Total All Projects (Miles)(\$M)</b>	<b>239.9</b>	<b>\$396.3</b>	<b>\$889.8</b>

#### Table Notes

1. Preliminary total project cost estimates range at \$1.5M - \$3.5M per unit mile completed. Does not cover costs of at-grade intersection improvements (e.g., signalization) or grade-separated facilities (e.g., bridges or tunnels). Cost estimates include construction plus design, permitting, mitigation, administration, and other soft costs. Estimates are subject to revision based on additional information.

1. Future projects have been grouped in categories of similar priority. Projects within each category are not ranked. Unexpected circumstances may subsequently influence project priority.

3. Project prioritization is based on Parks' understanding of each project's connectivity, aesthetics/scenic value, timing or relationship to other projects, geographical equity, public support, and urban center connections.

4. Assumes in-road ROW facility or road modification - cycletrack or other facility at \$0.10M - \$.5M per unit mile

5. Special case - project has known characteristics that preclude unit cost estimates. Estimate based on preliminary review.

6. Assumes total project cost of new soft-surface trail at \$1.25M to \$2.75M per mile.

7. Assumes total project cost of retrofitting paved and/or paved and soft-surface trail similar to new paved trail.

8. GR-2.2 added to address missing link along 259th Street SE in Kent.

9. The connection would utilize an alignment through Seattle's Cedar River Watershed and is not feasible at this time due to water resource security issues. A change in use by the City of Seattle would necessarily predate the development of such a regional trail facility.

10. Eastside BNSF Trails appear in this listing but have not been prioritized. No cost estimates have been determined.